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studio. It contains interesting and valuable journals of travel as well as contributions to the history of art in America.

FREDERIC L. PAXSON

Recollections of a Maryland confederate soldier and staff officer under Johnston, Jackson and Lee. By McHenry Howard. (Baltimore: Williams and Wilkins Company, 1914. 423 p. \$2.00)

McHenry Howard is the son of Colonel John Eager Howard of the revolution. His mother was the daughter of Francis Scott Key. At the outbreak of the civil war Mr. Howard was living in Baltimore, making his way to Richmond, he entered the First Maryland regiment, becoming a sergeant in Company H, and served under Joseph E. Johnston until March, 1862. At that time he was appointed aide on the staff of Brigadier General C. S. Winder, with whom he served until the death of the latter at Cedar Run, August 9, 1862. For some months he was acting ordnance officer on the staff of Brigadier General G. H. Steuart. After a long sick leave, he was appointed aide to Major General I. R. Trimble, but did not succeed in joining him before the general's capture at Gettysburg. He continued to serve as a volunteer on the staff of General Steuart, acting sometimes as inspector general and sometimes as adjutant general. In company with Steuart he was captured at Spotsylvania and spent several months in Fort Delaware, whence he was sent to Savannah in November, 1864, for exchange. After this was effected he returned to Richmond; and in January, 1865, he became acting inspector general on the staff of Major General G. W. C. Lee, with whom he retired from Richmond. Captured at Sailor's creek, Lieutenant Howard was sent to the old capitol prison, Washington, where he was on the night of Lincoln's assassination. He was transferred to Johnson's island, in lake Erie, whence he was released in May, 1865.

The book is what it claims to be, "recollections," and not an attempt at a systematic study of the war. Despite several instances of careless English and at times an obscure style, the book is very entertaining. One of its most attractive features is the revelation of the personality of the author, which is found on every page. The reader feels anxious to know him. The personal side of army life is of course stressed on the field, in battle, in camp, and in prison. Amongst the most interesting of these glimpses is the statement that at first Manassas the Maryland regiment paused in a bayonet charge to pick blackberries (p. 38). Concerning the oft-discussed delay at White Oak Swamp, June 30, 1862, Mr. Howard says that he was told by the latter's staff that General Jackson was asleep. Some desultory cannonading was carried on by the

federals, but it appeared to Howard "as if our side was waiting for Jackson to wake up" (pp. 148-149).

Besides eleven full-page illustrations the book contains one large map, nine small sketch maps or diagrams, and three small drawings. The appendix is the address delivered by the author at the unveiling of the confederate monument at Mt. Royal place, Baltimore.

The proof reading is very poorly done, the type is sometimes defective, and the paper and binding are rather cheap looking. The absence of an index decreases decidedly the value of the book for the serious student, which is a pity as all in all, it throws many valuable personal lights on different phases of the great struggle.

MILLEDDGE L. BONHAM, JR.

Memories of my youth, 1844-1865. By George Haven Putnam, Litt. D., late brevet major, 176th Regt., N. Y. S. Vols. (New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1914. 447 p. \$2.00 net)

Mr. Putnam's memoirs cover the first twenty-one years of his life, until he registered as a voter in October, 1865, at the close of his war service. The first half of the work contains accounts of the Putnam family life in New York and London and of the writer's two year stay as a student in French and German universities, 1860-1862. The remainder of the volume is a record of the author's personal experiences as an officer in the One-hundred-and-seventy-sixth New York Volunteer Regiment from its organization in New York through the campaigns in Louisiana, Virginia, and North Carolina, and through several months of prison life in Libby and Danville. The experiences of the seventeen year old boy in French and German universities are interesting, but those portions of the memoirs relating to the Putnam family are probably of more value to the social historian. Here we find much about publishing conditions and about the beginnings of well-known publishing houses in ante-bellum New York, anecdotes about New York people of letters and their associates, and stories of school life of sixty years ago. Quite well worth noting is the expansion of the theological views of an American family.

Of different character are the war reminiscences, which will prove of some value to the military historian who can appreciate the almost ludicrous accounts of the enrollment and organization of a new volunteer regiment and the difficulties of training and disciplining the tough recruits. On account of the neglect by historical writers of the campaigns in the extreme southwest Mr. Putnam's recollections of his service in Louisiana have value, especially what he has to say of the Red river campaigns and of the troubles of camping, transportation, and getting supplies. In his account of military experiences in Virginia and North